

principal officers of the mints and assay offices, each of them discussing the objects of the bill. Mr. McKimley said that he had been more fully discussed by the friends of the bill than he had by the friends of the coinage. He said that he had voted against it, because it was a measure of the charges for coinage, were constantly denouncing as conspirators, while the supporters of the bill were constantly being denounced as traitors to the country. He said that he had thought it necessary, he said in closing that subject, to trace down the line, not only for himself, but for all others engaged in that legislation.

Coming back to the question of the bill, he said that the result of free coinage would be to denounce the coinage as gold to be hoarded or exported. The free coinage of silver would be a reversal of the established policy of the government from the beginning. It would be the coinage to a single metal, and that silver. As sure as fate silver would—with free coinage of silver—be the only standard of money in the United States. The pound sterling would be worth \$1.25 instead of \$4.83, and the American dollar would be, as in Continental times, worth three English shillings, or four francs.

In conclusion, Mr. Sherman said that he would vote for any measure that would, in his judgment, secure and maintain a bimetallic standard. He said that he would not demonize gold nor cause it to be hoarded or exported, but that would establish both gold and silver as a common standard, at a fixed ratio not only of value, but of weight, but in all the nations of the world. This was no time for a radical change of public policy, which seemed to have no motive except to reduce the value of the coinage, freely taken—a change that was likely to impair the public credit and to produce disorder and confusion in all monetary transactions. He said that he would vote for the change, but he preferred to stand by the standards of value that had the approval and sanction of every party which had administered the government since its beginning.

Mr. Teller congratulated himself and the country that the mask was off the faces of the so-called silver party, which had been before the Senate the finance committee's bill. If there had been any question as to the attitude of the distinguished Senator from Ohio, he had now been told by no one who had listened to him could doubt it now. He (Mr. Sherman) was for a high standard, and that standard gold. He was for the abandonment of silver as a subsidiary metal, leaving it to be used only as a subsidiary coin. He (Mr. Teller) welcomed the issue. The people of the United States would be glad to know that the distinguished silver party—the men who had heretofore been avowed goldites—had resumed their natural and normal position and place.

Mr. Stewart, after giving his own resume of the legislative proceedings which had resulted in the demonization of the silver dollar in 1873. He declared that the amendment that demonized silver was never read in either house. It was simply referred to in the conference report as amendment No. 6, so that no Senator or member knew what it was.

Mr. Sherman produced the original bill of 1873 from the files of the Senate, kept by Mr. McDonald, the chief clerk of the Senate, to show that that was the amendment that was read and voted on in the Senate. It was amended on his (Mr. Sherman's) motion, and that when the conference committee considered the bill, the amendment was again amended in conference.

Mr. Stewart persisted in his assertion that the amendment had not been read and argued, and that, at all events, the people ought to have a new trial for a mistake, if not for cause. They now asked for a restoration of silver, and they were told that it was to be done by the right of exonerating himself by giving the printed record. He had not sought to reflect on the Senator from Ohio, but to defend his own honor.

Mr. Sherman expressed his regret that a United States Senator, when he was thus convinced and had the testimony before him, did not say, frankly and fairly, that he withdrew every charge that he had made. Mr. Stewart said he had been charged with being present when the transaction took place, and yet he was to be defended by the right of exonerating himself by giving the printed record. He had not sought to reflect on the Senator from Ohio, but to defend his own honor.

Mr. Stewart said that not only had Mr. Stewart voted on the amendment, but he had actually spoken upon the two sections of the bill, one of which prohibited any silver coinage, but half dollars, quarters and dimes, and the other of which provided that no deposit should be received for silver coinage. How could the Senator say that that he did not know that silver was to be demonized?

The silver bill went over without action. Senator Evans, from the library committee, reported a bill for the erection of a monument in Washington city to Capt. John Ericsson, inventor of the Monitor. Placed on the calendar.

The following bills were taken from the calendar and passed: The Senate bills granting pensions of \$50 a month to the widow of Rear Admiral Edward Donaldson and to the widow of Commander Winslow of the Kearsarge.

Mr. Blair introduced a bill to prohibit the exportation of alcoholic liquors to Africa and every Democratic in the country. Referred. The Senate then adjourned.

#### THE NEW HOUSE BILL

Introduced and Time of Debate Fixed Amid Protest from the Minority.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—When the House opened this morning Mr. McKimley of Ohio, from the committee on rules, reported a resolution providing that the House shall proceed immediately to the consideration of House Bill 5581 (the silver bill), and that the consideration shall continue until Saturday at 3 P. M., when the previous question shall be considered as ordered. The previous question having been ordered on the resolution, forty minutes' debate was allowed. Mr. Blount of Georgia had no objection to the time limited for debate, but he was informed that the chairman of the committee on coinage, weights and measures would be allowed to offer all the amendments which were admissible under the rule of the House. When these were offered there would be left no opportunity to the minority to offer any amendment. There would be given no opportunity on the part of the minority to ask the House to vote on the free coinage of silver. At the Republican caucus last night there had been much discussion, and it was necessary to whip in the friends of free silver by means of this resolution. It was wicked, shameful outrage on the minority. There were many men on the other side of the chamber that would vote for free silver, but for fear of the President. The President was in accord with the Secretary of the Treasury, and both were in accord with Wall street. In the presence of the President, and the enemies of free coinage, the Republicans who favored free silver were driven to trampling down the rules of the House. It was a humiliating sight to an American citizen. If the majority and the President yielded to the money power, the majority of the people would hereafter dictate and enforce legislation in their interests.

Mr. Bland of Missouri said that there was no doubt but that the majority of the House was in favor of the unlimited coinage of silver. In order to prevent that fact from appearing on the record, it was proposed to gag every Democratic in the House, and many of the Republicans. Every gentleman who voted for this resolution voted against free silver. The man who had not manhood and independence enough to stand up against this gag rule was an unfit representative.

Mr. Cannon of Illinois said that the resolution was simply a proposition to trample under the rules of the House the House should proceed at once to consider a bill of great interest to the country. The minority could offer every amendment to the bill that they could under the general rules. The minority, which was now clamoring for free coinage, had held the House in the Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Congresses, but had passed no bill for free coinage. They could not now fool the country, or even fool themselves.

Mr. Springer of Illinois said that a Democratic House had passed a free coinage bill, that the Senate had limited it, and that the House had been obliged to accept that limitation. It had been rejected by President Hayes and passed over his veto. He wanted to call the attention of the country to the fact that the situation was this: That no amendment to the bill could be offered by the chairman of the committee. He de-

nounced the action as one intended to prevent the representatives of the people from carrying out the will of the people.

William of Illinois said that the resolution was intended to prevent a majority from legislating. He appealed to members on the other side who favored free coinage to stand by the interests of their people.

Mr. McKimley said that the resolution was intended to give the House of Representatives an opportunity to pass a silver bill which would be in perfect response to the general sentiment of the country. It was to give the House of Representatives the power to pass a bill which would take all the silver bullion of the United States and utilize it for monetary purposes. It was to give to the people not only the right to have their money made of silver, but to have the right to have the country's silver bullion taken care of by the government. Gentlemen on the other side could not have been very anxious for free coinage, when for four years they had never even brought in a bill from their committee. Talk about throttling the will of the majority by the minority. Why, one man at the White House had silenced the majority in the Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Congresses. One single man, elected to execute the laws and not to make them, had commanded the majority to be silent, and it was silent.

The resolution was adopted—yeas, 120; nays, 117. The Republicans, who voted in the negative were Messrs. Anderson of Kansas, Bartine, Connell, De Haven, Walbridge, Funtun, Kell, Morrill, Hermann and Townsend of Colorado. No Democrats voted in the affirmative. Mr. Blount of Georgia changed his vote to the affirmative. Mr. McKimley moved to lay this on the table. Agreed to—124 to 118. Messrs. Featherston and Vandever, who voted with the Democrats on the first question, voted with the Republicans on the motion to table.

The bill having been read, Mr. Conger of Iowa offered the caucus bill as a substitute. It is as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to purchase from time to time silver bullion to the aggregate amount of \$4,000,000 worth of fine silver, at the market price thereof, not exceeding \$1 for 371.25-100 grains of pure silver, and to pay for such purchase out of the silver bullion treasury notes of the United States, to be prepared by the Secretary of the Treasury, not less than \$1 more than \$1,000, as he may prescribe, and a sum sufficient to carry out the provisions of this act, and to be appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

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#### LEGISLATION FOR THE SOUTH

Republicans of the House Caucus on Measures of Interest to That Section.

Bills Which Southern Members Want Passed—No Action Taken on Proposed Federal Election Laws—Tariff Hearings.

SOUTHERN REPUBLICANS.

They Hold a Caucus and Decide to Act as a Unit on Certain Measures.

SPECIAL TO THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Mr. McComas' effort in the House to-day to secure consideration to-morrow for the omnibus claims bill was the first fruit of an important conference of Southern Republicans. The twenty-one Republican members from the Southern States met last night after the party caucus, in the rooms of Mr. Bowden, of Virginia. They decided to act as a unit in calling up the several measures of vital importance to them and their section. Among these was the war claims bill, and an educational bill, which is practically the old Blair bill. They also discussed the subject of a federal election law. They all favor an election bill of some kind, though none of the bills yet brought forward fully satisfy them. It is their determination to antagonize every bill which bears on its face the stamp of sectionalism. Messrs. Brower and Ewart, of North Carolina, next to Mr. McComas, of Maryland, are most earnest in their anxiety for federal supervision, say that while they believe in the right of the States to elect their own officers, they believe in the right of the people to elect their own officers. They want a bill which is honestly intended for the whole country and not only for the South, but which requires the signature of the supervisors of election to the member's certificate of election, and without which the Clerk shall not swear in the member, seems to satisfy them. The only conference was called at Speaker Reed's suggestion, and the result, so far as the election law is concerned, was communicated to the members of the party caucus on the federal election question.

Caucus on the Federal Election Bills.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—For the tenth time this session the Republican members of the House were in caucus to-night. The occasion was the pending proposition to enact a federal election law, which have already formed the topics for discussion at two preceding caucuses. The Lodge and Rowell bills—the former an entire federal election bill, and the latter a measure proposing a wide extension of the supervisory system—were laid before the caucus, and thoroughly discussed. The Southern members generally favored the Lodge bill as a more powerful measure, and it was supported by Messrs. Lodge, McComas, Greenhalge, Henderson of Iowa and Hawk. Mr. Rowell's bill was supported by Messrs. Allen of Michigan, Payne and Frank. The drift of opinion among the members of the caucus was in favor of the Rowell bill as one not so radical in its nature as the Lodge bill, yet meeting all necessities. Some objection was developed, but the four members of the caucus returned by election officers and by supervisors, which it was feared might interfere seriously with the organization of the House.

After the discussion had run along for more than two hours, Mr. Bayne of Pennsylvania endeavored to secure a test vote, but on motion of Mr. Clark, this was deferred until next Tuesday night, to which time the caucus adjourned.

TARIFF HEARINGS.

Sugar, Iron and Tobacco Men Before the Senate Finance Committee.

SPECIAL TO THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The Chicago sugar men had their inning before the committee on finance to-day, and appeared to ask for an amendment to the tariff bill providing for a rebate upon all sugar held in stock through the month of January. It will go into effect. This is what Omaha, Ind., and other jobbers have been clamoring for. There seemed to be no objection on the part of the committee to this suggestion, and in fact it is considered a very important one as it is likely to be effective in aiding to allay the disturbed condition of business, and the Chicago committee are going home well satisfied with their work.

Your correspondent asked a member of the Senate committee on finance what they were going to do with the sugar schedule. "I do not know," he replied; "we have not got that far yet, but there is lots of good politics in free sugar this year."

It looked this morning as if opening the doors of the committee to-day, which was yesterday had the effect of bringing down upon the committee hosts of people interested in the tariff bill, who desire to see the statement of the committee made in accordance with the demands of this class, the committee made no progress to-day in the consideration of the schedules of the bill. Mr. McCom, of the finance committee, was absent, and Mr. Aldrich, who was before the committee for short time, advocating free steel blooms and a revision of the duty on wire—a reduction on some grades and an increase on others.

A tremendous pressure is being brought to bear upon the committee to secure a change in the tariff on cigars. A single leaf tobacco suitable for cigar wrappers at \$2 a pound if not stemmed, and \$2.75 a pound if stemmed. The paragraph makes the whole balance of the tariff bill, which is changed so that only the leaf suitable for wrapper shall be subject to the high rate of duty. It is believed that the committee will acquiesce in the suggestion, which is affording adequate protection to native tobacco-growers, will at the same time enable the manufacturers of Havana cigars to make a better grade of cigars, and which has grown to great proportions. Senator Aldrich says it has been decided to grant no more hearings.

Seeking a Change in the Wool Schedule.

COLUMBUS, O., June 5.—The wool-growers held a meeting to-day, with the president and secretary of the national association and president of the Ohio association present. The wool men are not satisfied with the McKinley tariff bill, for the reason that its provisions will, under a recent ruling of the customs department, which allows Philadelphia, admit clothing wool at a duty imposed on coarse carpet wools. An effort will be made to get the Senate to amend the bill so as to remove all doubt on this point and make plain the clause defining carpet and clothing wools. Judge Lawrence, in a speech, insisted on an amendment to the bill, which would importation of clothing wool classified as carpet wool. Judge Lawrence and Columbus Delano were appointed a committee to prepare resolutions expressing the views of the association on the question.

General Notes.

SPECIAL TO THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—W. M. Smith was to-day appointed postmaster at Greenville, Floyd county, vice M. M. Steele, removed.

Attorney-general Miller returned to the city this morning from Indianapolis.

Mrs. Huston, the wife of Treasurer Huston, will soon leave for a short visit to Cincinnati, and will leave her house in charge of her guest, Mrs. Sellers.

The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis depot at Thornton, in this county, was burned, together with the water tank and several box-cars, at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. Several dwelling-houses caught from the fire, but were saved with slight damage.

General elections for the province of Ontario took place yesterday. The Mowat administration has been sustained by a large and increased majority.

Judge Thayer, of Philadelphia, in the matter of the application of the Credit Mobilier for dissolution of its charter, has made a decree, that the request of the Credit Mobilier for recognition, dissolution should be allowed. The company was chartered under Pennsylvania law, in 1859.

Alabama Republicans.

Platform Adopted at Their State Convention—Two Candidates Said to Be Ineligible.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 5.—Before adjourning last night the Republican convention adopted a platform endorsing the administration of President Harrison and declaring in favor of a protective tariff. An

increase in the coinage of silver is advocated, and the "compound" card bill is denounced as an injury to the producer of cotton-seed. A more liberal system of election is favored, and the passage of a national election law requested.

Two of the nominees of the convention are ineligible under the Constitution of Alabama, which prescribes that the Governor must have been a resident of the State for seven years next preceding his election, and the Secretary of State must have been a resident five years. Hon. Noble Smithson, of Birmingham, the nominee for Governor, came to Alabama less than four years ago. James A. Vernon, of Fort Payne, the nominee for Secretary of State, is from Ohio, and has been in Alabama for about eight months.

Congressman Thomas H. Reed Renominated.

FORTLAND, Me., June 5.—The Republican of the First district this afternoon renominated Hon. Thomas B. Reed for Congress, by acclamation.

#### RAILWAY OFFICIALS HURT

Train on the Ohio River Road Plunges Through a Trestle in West Virginia.

Several Officers of the Baltimore & Ohio Badly Injured, but No One Killed—Deadly Explosion of Oil at Philadelphia.

PLUNGED THROUGH A TRESTLE.

Serious Accident on the Ohio River Road—Several Railway Officials Injured.

WHEELING, W. Va., June 5.—Report reached here to-night of a wreck on the Ohio River railroad, between here and Parkersburg. The train was a special of two cars, filled with Baltimore & Ohio railroad officials, en route to Wheeling. A special train, with surgeons and an Associated Press reporter on board, left for the scene as soon as possible. It will be impossible to get the details until a very late hour. The train went through a trestle, and the disaster was reported to be appalling, though this was not confirmed as the officials could give no information.

LATER.—The wreck occurred at Clarington Station on the Ohio River road. The train was a special, consisting of the private Baltimore & Ohio car "West Virginia," filled with officials of the road, who were en route from Parkersburg to Wheeling. At Clarington Station the car jumped the track and went twenty feet over a trestle, turning upside down. Several of the occupants of the car were badly injured and it was marvelous that nobody was killed outright. The following Baltimore & Ohio officials were injured, and it is not known how seriously, and will be brought to this city:

A. J. JOHNSON, civil engineer maintenance of the road, badly bruised, and cut on the head, and thigh bruised, and cut on the arm and leg.

J. L. EGGE, superintendent western division of the road, broken, badly cut and bruised all over the body.

JOHN MOORE, superintendent of bridges, Ohio River, badly injured.

A. WALTER, general superintendent of the Baltimore & Ohio road, badly hurt.

JOHN GLETON, brakeman, badly bruised and ankle sprained.

Further of the car, slightly injured.

BURNED WITH BLAZING OIL.

Tank Steamer Explodes and Thirteen Men Are Injured, Four Probably Fatally.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.—About 4 o'clock this afternoon an explosion occurred in the tank steamer Hahn and Kurt, lying at the Atlantic Oil-refining Company's dock, at Point Breeze. The vessel was ruined, and 800 gallons of oil, together with considerable wharf property, including a brick storage building, were destroyed by the fire which resulted from the explosion. There had been no fire aboard the vessel, and no tank through which the explosion, unless it be spontaneous combustion.

Joseph H. Quinn, aged thirty-six, a shipping clerk, was covered by the burning oil, and badly injured. He died soon afterward. Harry Schombert, aged thirty-seven, a houseman of engine No. 4, was overcome by heat and the inhalation of burning oil, and died of his injuries. Karl Wuent, aged forty-two, the steamer's carpenter, was badly